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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

THE ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED!

Bright Hopes for the Orleanists!

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO PARIS!

Peace Hoped For!

WAR PREPARED FOR!

New Contributions Levied!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

THE GERMANS TO ENTER PARIS.

VERSAILLES, February 13.—The German army will make a triumphal entry into Paris at noon, the 16th inst. The Emperor will proceed to the Tuileries, and, after partaking of lunch, will review the army. In case the Tuileries should not be in a fit condition for the reception of the Emperor, he will occupy the Palace of Elysees. The Emperor will return to Berlin the last of February.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

PROGRAMME OF THE ENTRY.

VERSAILLES, February 13.—Noon—On the 16th, at noon, the Emperor will enter Paris by train from Versailles taking horse at Paris station and proceeding to the Tuileries where he will lunch and hold court. General officers of the army will then inspect the army of investment, which will march with bands playing and colors dying along the line already indicated. His Majesty will then return to Versailles, where he will sleep. On the two following days he will re-visit the Tuileries, and then return to Germany, if nothing occurs during the rest of the week or month. If it is impossible to prepare the Tuileries for the Emperor's reception, his majesty will put up at the Champs Elysees. All the troops before Paris have been fully reinforced to the utmost war strength.

BERLIN, February 13.—The Prussian Crown Gazette denies the rumors of the defeats of the French and the surrender of Belfort. The fortress is yet to have been taken.

GERMAN VESSELS AND REGIMENTS.

LONDON, February 13.—A controversy has arisen between the Prussian and Bavarian troops as to the right to march into Versailles. The Bavarians have purchased every thing over the invasion into Turkish territory, and they are now so sympathetic they have become a race of weeds.

REINFORCED TROOP VESSELS SUNKEN.

It has been ascertained that only ninety-seven men were lost by the wrecking of the transport La Vire.

The Emperor has granted a commutation of the sentence of death passed on Lieut. Colonel Rochebouet and the Board of Inquiry refusing to accept his explanation.

The Versailles, elected to the Assembly from the Department of the Seine, the City of Paris, has not as yet authorized his council for the trial of Count Chambrun to be held by a municipal tax.

Garibaldi declines a seat in the Assembly.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 13.—The steamship Cuba, which sailed from Liverpool on the 11th, has arrived at this port. She brings specie for the Montreal Bank and Viscount Godrich, of the English Financial Commission, and a number of diplomatic officials.

PROCEEDINGS AT SEA.

A telegram from Bombay says the steamer General Grant, from Calcutta, bound to Southampton, England, was ashore in the Indian Ocean, and fifty lives were lost.

THE SUBORDER QUESTION.

LONDON, February 13.—The statement in the Observer that the Hon. Evarts, of Vermont intends to propose a suspension of the Alabama claims until twenty is an unfounded rumor, and is not authorized by the Parliament of Germany.

INFORMAL MEETING OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, February 13.—The French Assembly will to-day hold only a preparatory meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the number of members present, in order to fix the day for the first public session.

A later dispatch says that at this meeting about three hundred members were present. The session was formally opened and Secretaries appointed.

Thiers has arrived in Bordeaux, and Garibaldi is momentarily expected.

RUSH FOR OFFICE.

LONDON, February 13.—A dispatch from Porto says that the Republicans have carried the election in that city, and that counting of votes will be continued to-day. It is believed that as many votes were cast during the various conditions that the Republicans will have a majority. The general election will begin to-day.

Telegrams to insurance companies are coming in from all parts of the country, and the business is reviving.

BISMARCK'S DONATION.

The King of Belgium has given ten thousand francs to the wife of Count Bismarck. Prussia has agreed his position in the French army. Prince Napoleon is in Brussels.

MISSIONARY TO VIENNA.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI, the papal city of Rome, has been appointed to succeed Cardinal Bonnechose, resigned, as papal nuncio at the court of Austria. Cardinal Bonnechose has been for many years the papal nuncio at Paris.

BORDEAUX, February 13.—The result of the election in twenty Departments is still unknown. Most of those who are elected are Republicans. Of these it is said that thirty-seven belong to the Left Centre.

THE ASSEMBLY.

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BORDEAUX, February 13.—The result of the election in twenty Departments is still unknown. Most of those who are elected are Republicans. Of these it is said that thirty-seven belong to the Left Centre. They have been fully ratified by Germany troops. M. Thiers is now at the Prefecture of the Department of the Gironde, occupied temporarily by Prince Kraft. He will remain there until the Assembly has decided upon the question of the future form of the Government.

AUSTRIA.

OVERFLOWED.

VIENNA, February 13.—The overflow of the Danube has reached the suburbs of Vienna. Leopoldstadt, Inundat and Nussdorf are flooded. The flood in the Danube has subsided, but there is still a dangerous current in the river, and further destruction is apprehended.

ITALY.

THE VATICAN.

FLORENCE, February 13.—The Italian Parliament declared the libraries and galleries of the Vatican to be national property. The measure was objected to by the Ministry.

MARRIED NEWS.

PORTLAND, February 13.—Arrived, steamer Caledonian, from Glasgow.

Cleared, Bark Liverpool.

Cleared, Bark Liverpool, Honorable Belmotte, for Liverpool; Bark Mary Hyde, for Falmouth, for orders; Bark Ida, for Cardiff; Bark Isabella Frank, for Cork.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The new Test Oath Bill not yet Signed—The Claims Commission—Letter from the Secretary of the Navy—He thinks the Tennessee all Right—Hospitality to the Fenian Exiles.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1871.

THE NEW TEST OATH BILL.

The bill recently passed by Congress providing for the partial repeal of the test oath in the case of the persons elected to office who were engaged in the rebellion, but not under constitutional disqualifications, has been in the hands of the President eight legislative days, consequently to-morrow the bill will become a law. There have been rumors in circulation as to the probable intention of the President, and while he had been urged to sign it, very energetic remonstrances have come from many southern Republicans. The latest statement is to the effect that the delay has not been owing to an unwillingness to sign the present bill, but because the propriety of sending a message recommending the entire repeal of the test oath is under consideration. It is thought, however, that the bill will be signed and sent in to-day.

THE JOINT CLAIMS COMMISSION.

News received here last night says that it will be impossible for Sir John Rose to serve on the Joint High Commission to settle the questions at issue between the United States and England, but he will sail from New York early this week. The Duke of Devonshire or the Duke of Argyle is mentioned as likely to be appointed in his place. It is believed the Commission will not begin its session until about the first of March, as under the most favorable circumstances the Earl De Grey, Professor Bernard and Lord Tenterden will not arrive here until the last week of the present month, while the successor of Sir John Rose has not yet sailed.

THE TENNESSEE—THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S LETTER.

The Secretary of the Navy addressed the following letter to Representative Sargent:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your note in regard to the Tennessee, and to quiet any fear or apprehension that may have been excited as to her safety, I beg to say that at the time of her departure, the Commission had not decided whether it would proceed directly to San Domingo City, or first visit Sazana Bay, or some other port on the Northern Coast of the Dominican Island. It was thus conceded directly to San Domingo City, the voyage would at an ordinary rate of speed, and under steam occupy from eight to ten days. That no advices have been received from San Domingo City, or any other port to which the Tennessee would likely to go, since the time of her departure.

NO REGULAR LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

There are at this season of the year, no lines of ordinary regular communication from San Domingo City or other ports in San Domingo to any place from which we could hear advices. The Tennessee was also due at her destination. We have no telegraphic or any other advices, of her arrival or non-arrival. No extraordinary means of communication have been provided, and none are likely to have been employed except in case of disaster. But a report reached Key West, Stream, probably in lat. thirty-six degs. north, she would be

OUT OF THE TRACK

of vessels bound to our ports, and that if her voyage was successful we cannot expect advices from her except accidentally, until the return of the Tyler to make the next regular line of communication, and which will be due in New York in about ten days. The Tennessee is a vessel of nearly three thousand tons burden, carefully and strongly built, larger than any ship in our squadron cruising in the West Indies, and is as

STAUNCH AND SEAWORTHY

as any ship in our navy. She was launched since the close of the war, and was found perfectly trustworthy in her long Southern trip. She is commanded by careful and experienced officers, has a full complement of officers and seamen, is properly provisioned and equipped. She carries ten boats along, with a large steam launch. She have heard of no bad weather in the latitude where she would be likely to be, and her route did not take her to any port of distance from ports of our own coast and the West Indies, that in case of serious accident the survivors of any such disaster could have arrived and would be most likely to have been heard from. The steamer Tybee left New York on the first of February, and on the heels of the Tennessee, and at her usual rate would have arrived at San Domingo on the 8th, and in case of any interesting or exciting occurrence on her way, or her non-arrival at some port of the Dominican Republic by that date, the news would have been telegraphed by one of our own cruisers, or by the extraordinary means which would in that case only have been employed, to Jamaica, whence we might by this time have heard by telegraph. That it seems to me that there is

NO SPECIAL CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

concerning the Tennessee than for any other ship of our navy on the ocean, that the absence of advices is by no means evidence of disaster, but that it will be described as late till we finally hear by regular means, each day stronger assurance of a safe and successful voyage, and that the suggestion of a line once made without information, and maintained without a cause, are as weak as they are cruel. Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

ROWEN'S TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

The case of Representative Rowen, charged with bigamy, was up in the Criminal Court of this District to-day. The principal witness for the prosecution was the first wife. The Circuit Court, F. Lander, who testified that he married Mr. Rowen and Mrs. Parke in Talbaston under a State law passed in 1865, giving a right to Judges of Probate to solemnize marriages.

SPAIN TO SETTLE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

General Sickles telegraphs to the State Department that negotiations for a mixed commission to consider the claims for injuries to the persons and property of American citizens by Spanish authorities during the insurrection in Cuba has been concluded, and a messenger is on his way to this city with the correspondence.

WASHINGTON HOSPITALITY TO THE FENIAN EXILES.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Both branches of the City Council appropriated $1,000 for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of the Capital to the Fenian exiles.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1871

SENATE.

MEMORIALS FROM STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mr. THURMAN presented a resolution from the Ohio Legislature requesting Congress to pass no more land grants.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial asking authority from Congress for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to construct a railroad through the State of Kentucky. Permission is now withheld by the adverse action of the Kentucky State Senate.

Mr. Sherman expressed his hearty concurrence in the prayer of the memorial. He believed that if there was any time when Federal authority might be properly exercised in railroad matters it was in a State of insurrectionary affairs. It was in the way of the construction of a road desired by Northern and Southern people as a means of communication. The memorial was ordered printed.

SALE OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the House amendments to the bill for the sale of useless military reservations were concurred in.

GULF STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to make the gulf steamship subsidy bill the special business for to-day, after half-past four. Agreed to, with an amendment on motion of Mr. Casserly to include the Lake Superior.

THE LAND BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. PRATT moved, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill to extend to soldiers, sailors, and marines, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on public lands and the United States, with the amendments striking out the provisions allowing the assignment of homestead certificates, and by limiting the selection allowed by law of the land by an agent or attorney. The Committee also recommended that the Commissioner of the General Land Office have authority to make all needful regulations to carry the Act into effect, and especially regarding the declarations and proofs required.

Mr. MORTON gave notice of a motion to-morrow for the meeting of the Senate hereafter at 11 o'clock in the morning.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

At one o'clock the Senate, according to previous order, took up the Joint resolution prescribing the form of oath taken by Mr. Miller claiming the seat of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, proceeded to show that Mr. Miller had received seven more votes for Senator than Mr. Hill, who had been admitted. Mr. Miller was not disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, and though a majority had received Republican votes, among others that of the present contestant, for the next Governorship, when running as candidate for the Georgia State Constitutional Convention. He assisted to frame the Constitution of that State, and had advocated its adoption by the people.

Mr. EDMUNDS in opposition to the claim of Mr. Miller, argued that the act of the Georgia Legislature in electing a Senator disqualified by law, was in defiance of and overriding the law, and that Congress was bound to support and to preserve the integrity of legislation, to resist these attempts. The necessity of this was more apparent in view of the fact that those for whom the claimant of congress was voted, had as a class secured their election because they had made war on the country. For one, he would never vote to qualify a man for a place in the senate who was ineligible when elected. He held that an election under such circumstances was void.

Mr. THURMAN inquired whether Mr. Edmunds had not repeatedly voted for disabling bills, upon the statement of members that they were intended to allow certain parties to come into the senate with their votes, and asked that reference to be forwarded to be found in the Congressional Globe.

Democratic friend, Mr. Thurman, in making a man an officer by law who was not entitled to be an officer when elected, but he now recognized his error and proposed to amend it. He was willing to meet the South half way. He would agree that the past should be forgotten, but would not consent to extend grace to a people among whom men who stood by the Government were not safe; and where the greatest recommendation to office was that the party had imbued its hands in the blood of his fellow citizens. The present case differed only from that of Mr. Thomas, in Maryland, whom the Senator several years ago refused to admit because of his participation in the rebellion. In fact Mr. Miller admitted his voluntary participation.

Mr. NYE inquired whether the resolution covered the case of Governor Vance, who had been elected Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that it did not, but it was specially confirmed in the case of Miller.

Mr. CONKLING delivered a long legal argument to show that Miller was objectionable in every element in the test oath, in legislation, and in the legality of his election.

Mr. CARPENTER held that the Act of Congress of July, 1862, imposing the iron clad oath, was, as to Miller, unconstitutional. Unlike Hill, Farrow and Whitely, claimants seats from Georgia, each of whom had had their disabilities removed, Miller had never held a federal office prior to the rebellion. He had served as surgeon to a rebel regiment. His offence therefore was simply treason without the aggravating crime of perjury. Of the term for which Miller was elected, only one month remained. His offence came within the range of the pardon issued by President Johnson, December, 1868, and had been entirely obliterated by that act.

Mr. HILL stated that Mr. Miller was elected by the Georgia Legislature over more popular candidates, among whom were two gallant Generals, because he was not obnoxious to the Fourteenth Amendment and likely to be most acceptable to Congress. He denied that the gentleman's success was due to his connection with the rebellion, as the fact of professional services in the rebel army was not generally known.

THE BILL PASSES

after a long and somewhat acrimonious debate, in which it was charged that the passage of the bill partially repealing the test oath was procured by mis-statements, the vote ordering the bill to a third reading was taken, resulting in its passage by 38 ayes and 20 nays. The bill was accordingly read a third time.

The Gulf Steamship subsidy bill then came up as unfinished business, when at 6:45 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced and referred:

BILL TO PAY LOSSES OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

By Mr. CAVILL, of North Carolina, to protect loyal peaceable citizens and perpetuate the evidence of losses sustained in the rebellion, providing for the appointment of a commissioner in each county of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Kentucky, to take cognizance of all the Ku Klux outrages.

The bill, which was a long one, having been read, on demand of Mr. Niblack, Mr. Elrod, of Kentucky, to be rejected, and called for the ayes and nays.

The motion was negatived. The bill was then rejected.

The reading of the bill and voting occupied all the time of the morning hour, the subject being to prevent the Air Line Railroad bill coming before the House.

OHIO LEGISLATURE AGAINST LAND GRANTS.

Mr. SCHENCK presented the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature against further land grants to railroads.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN R. R.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, presented a bill to promote the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

SUPPORT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced resolutions requiring the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress to the several States for the support of education.

DUTY ON WOOL.

Mr. ASPER, to reduce the duty on imported wool; also in relation to the bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth; also to provide for the sale of the Des Moines Land Grant.

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Mr. MCCORMICK presented the resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in reference to the homestead laws.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, authorizing

THE ST. PAUL AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

to change its line, in consideration of the relinquishment of lands.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules so as to take up the

AIR LINE RAILROAD

bill for consideration. Rejected; yeas, 111; nays, 74.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules to report from the Committee on Commerce and put on the passage of the bill to authorize to prevent the obstruction of the navigation of the Ohio river. Lost, 113 to 76.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. DUNNER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Louisiana, Mo., and over the Missouri river at Glassgow, Mo. Agreed to.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AND WOMEN'S PRIVILEGES.

Mr. ROGERS, submitted a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting that a number of certain women [laughter] had taken possession ten days since in the room of the Committee on Education and Labor, and requesting the Speaker to take steps to remove the women.

The Speaker did not see that there was any question involved in the resolution, and did not know what any horizontal fan had to do with the matter. If he had, he would cheerfully delegate it to the gentleman from Arkansas. [Loud laughter.]

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

On motion of Mr. ROATS, the Senate bill authorizing water gauges to be established on the Mississippi river, and the reports made in river in relation to levees, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

MR. JONES IN THE CHARACTER OF A CRITIC.

Mr. JONES, (Ky.,) moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution repudiating the ideas contained in the late message from the President, as to the supposed similarity between political institutions and the Empire of Germany and the United States. Negatived.

JACKSONVILLE, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.

Mr. BEAMAN, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, to extend the northern terminus of the road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Agreed.

DAMAGES TO BE PAID.

Mr. MORGAN presented a resolution authorizing the City Controller to pay H. C. Mackrell administrator of J. A. Butts, the sum of $10,000, amount of judgment recovered by him for damages to property of plaintiff from a leak in the Fifth avenue sewer. Read three times and passed.

FINALLY PASSED.

An ordinance, by Mr. DUFF, changing Mahon street in title to Mahon avenue.

An ordinance, by Mr. MORGAN, authorizing the Street Committee to contract for putting down sidewalk pavements at the same time as curbing and guttering is done. The ordinance was passed by a division vote of 42 ayes and 9 nays.

THE RIGHT OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend rules and bring before the House the bill to amend the act of May 31st, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states. Agreed to, and the bill made the special order for Wednesday, after reading the Journal of to-day, to be taken at 4 o'clock, without any dilatory motions.

PENSIONS TO BLIND SOLDIERS.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill increasing by forty per cent. the pensions of all pensioners who had lost the sight of both eyes, or who otherwise have been totally disabled for service.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that the subject was before the Committee on Pensions, which were soon to report the bill, therefore he hoped the motion would be rejected. The motion was rejected.

MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. COX introduced a bill to provide for additional mail service to Brazil. Referred. He said the object of the bill was to supply cheap coffee, without additional cost, and there was a subsidy in the bill.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the President, in reply to a resolution requesting information as to the number of military placed itself in the way of the construction of a road desired by Northern and Southern people as a means of communication. The memorial was ordered printed.

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Mr. EDMUNDS admitted he had been weak and foolish enough to follow the lead of his

A NICE POINT.

Who Shall Receive the Money Refunded on Account of Sewer Assessments?—Perplexing Equities.

The provisions of the act of March, 1869, are not going to be carried out without controversy. Controller Porter is now in readiness to pay the money to those entitled, for a number of the sewers, but encountered an unforeseen difficulty. By the Sewer Commissioners it is held that under the act the refunded moneys should be handed over to the present occupants of the property on which they were originally collected, and at their suggestion the city engineer in making out his lists compiled them from that class. City Solicitor Rodgers, however, takes a different view of the matter. He construes the act to entitle those who owned the property in March, 1869, the date at which Councils were directed by the Legislature to provide for the reimbursements, to the sums repaid. He holds that the assessments followed the property up to the date of the passage of the act, but that the then owner should receive the money, no matter when thereafter he may have parted with his title to the property itself. This construction is, of course, not acquiesced in by those who acquired property after the passage of the act. The presumption is a very natural one that all who parted with title to property after the assessment were careful to add its amount to the valuation set upon what they sold. It certainly a nice point, and much may be said on both sides of the question. A seller is not always fortunate enough to get his own price when selling houses and lands, and, in such a special case, equity would seem to demand that he should be reimbursed; while, on the other hand, the man who had sold his property immediately after the passage of the act of March, 1868, and had taken the precaution to add the assessment to the price, should not be entitled to receive it twice. Some more authoritative exposition of the law than it is in the power of City Solicitor Rodgers to give will doubtless be invoked; and, meanwhile, the refunding will be suspended.

St. Valentine's Day.

As all the world knows, to-day is St. Valentine's day. We do not, in a passing notice of the day, intend to vamp up the obsolete learning which has been yearly reproduced from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. What wots the sweet girl who to-day peruses her Valentine whether the custom grew out of a devotion to the Saint beheaded by order of the tyrant Claudius, or from the pagan practice of Lupercalia? Whatever its origin, whether of pagan or of Christian root, it has held its own bravely. It has survived the ridicule of the satirist, and dilettante, the vogue to slight St. Valentine's day. It's by no means in the homes of the lowly that the virtues of St. Valentine's day fruitless. Each recurring year demonstrates that its hold upon the hearts of the unsexed, and, it is to be feared, the unsexed, is not diminished. Perhaps the most pleasing method of accounting for the observances which accompany the 14th of February is the opinion held that on that day the birds select their mates. However this may be, certain it is that from through all the length and breadth of America, and crossing the ocean, in the greater portion of the European continent, the time of nascent preference will be nourished and many an undreamed of attachment will spring up out of to-day's association with St. Valentine. It may be that devotion to its pleasing rites will be confined in Europe to the "upper ten" Gough, Anna Dickinson et al. "to go short."

Like almost everything, St. Valentine's day, while in little danger of falling into desuetude, has undergone very great changes in the method of its observance. It is no longer the marked and distinctive selection, of an inamorata or a valentine, that should for a year to lend engross all loving thoughts. It has become, instead, the medium of merry courtesy, and, a medium, often, of indirect reference which might or might not ripen into something serious or permanent. With honest and humble folk it is nearly always however made the means of conveying a downright attachment.

The Valentine is not alone the relief of the softer moods of the human heart. It is made to serve all purposes. Its license is availed of very frequently to insinuate caustic satire or rebuke. It is coating the gall with honey to disguise malignity under this merry and innocent form of love; but we are afraid many of the Valentines of the present day serve the purposes of the lampoon of earlier times.

But of this we may be sure, there are enough of well-meaning and merry hearted folk to redeem and outweigh whatever of abuse may have crept into the observance. We will dwell long upon the sneer of the fastidious or the abuse of the malicious when one remembers what unaffected delight her Valentine carries to the heart of Bridget in the kitchen, when the miser is handed to him which assures her of the devotion of the tall strapping fellow who perhaps is longing to ask her to name the day.

And then the school girl—she who is just beginning to descry the dawning of womanhood—what an immeasurable fund of delight is her Valentine to her. We may be perfectly sure that its design will be elegant and lovelike, that its inscription will be neat, quaint, delicate, and that it expresses the boundless devotion of some aspiring youth who meditates enterprising great feats and devotes to win her regard. In fine, there are a thousand things, if one were to make an inventory of them, which should make to hail the day with never diminishing pleasure, and hope that it may have, if not the eternal years of God, continuance to the last syllable of recorded time.

The Eclipse.

We have been politely permitted to see a letter from Prof. S. P. Langley, dated London, January 23, to a friend in this city, in which he refers to the accounts of the observations of the eclipse made by the various parties from different stations, given by the press as only very *general* and unsatisfactory, except that from Prof. Young, published in the journal of the Franklin Institute. Of the several observing parties, Prof. Langley thinks his own, on the whole, most successful. Owing to the unfortunate prevalence of clouds and mists at several of the stations, absolutely nothing could be seen. The thick weather precluding our Professor from using the spectroscope, to which he had been assigned, it was put aside for the direct study of coronal structure with the telescope, and for Polariscopic observations in which he had considerable success. Among the interesting facts deduced from these observations is that the Corona is a more complex phenomenon than had been supposed—that it shines by its own and by reflected solar light. This is now settled, but there are singular discrepancies in other things of which we hope to hear more when the Professor returns home, which, he was to sail on the 31st of January, may be daily expected. We are glad to learn through the liberality of one of our citizens Professor Langley has been able to purchase and will furnish with him some much needed additional apparatus for the Observatory.

It Did Not Extenuate.

Maria Ritzer yesterday came before Alderman Koenig and preferred against Benedict Dilger an information for assault. The parties live in the Twelfth ward, are neighbors, and, the present complication would seem to show, don't care to cultivate amicable relations. Dilger, incensed by something said or done by Maria, forgetting that the soft answer turneth away wrath raised his arm to strike her. The uplifted blow, Maria swears, was only averted by the interposition of Dilger's wife, Elizabeth, who caught his arm and held it up. The Alderman issued his warrant for Dilger. Maria then caused to be filed out an information against the wife, Elizabeth, for disorderly conduct. The latter had, it is true, held up the arm of her husband and prevented its coming in wrath on complainant's head, but she followed Maria out into the street, the latter alleges, and abused her roundly. For this she asked redress. Were there in criminal suits, as in civil, any such thing as set-off, Elizabeth Dilger might very well ask that her interpositis to save complainant from her husband's angry blow should extenuate her tongue's offending. A warrant went forth for the wife also.

Allegheny Cemetery Impassable.

It was an easy thing to anticipate that the hard freezing weather of Sunday night, following fast upon the continuous drizzle beginning in the early morning, and lasting till nightfall, would make disagreeable locomotion yesterday for man and beast. The hard graveled carriage ways and steep ascents of the Allegheny Cemetery yesterday morning, were coated over by an impassable covering of ice. The authorities foresaw the danger, and attempted to guard against it by sprinkling them with cinders. The idea was a good one but did not avail. It was found quite out of the question to ascend the carriage ways. A number of funeral parties attempted the ascent, but it was found necessary to abandon it, and to get a whole cortege to a grave. The footing of the horses was so insecure that the funeral was abandoned, and the gateway of the Cemetery was soon blockaded, rendering recourse to the footways necessary. Quite a number of mishaps befell carriage horses even with this precaution.

Not One Cent for Tribute.

The consideration that taxes are an absolute essential to keep the machinery of government running, did not, according to the averments of Jacob Grau, made yesterday before Alderman Keonig, avail to suppress a disturbance which eventuated in a criminal information. Grau is constable in the Sixteenth ward, and was instructed to collect certain moneys claimed to be due from William Robb on taxes. Robb is a grocer in the ward, and Grau says that when he was approached about the matter he became very violent, ordering him out of his storeand finally pushing him out. The offence was embodied in an information before Alderman Koenig, and the caption of resisting an officer. The complainant avers that, in addition to his violent conduct, Robb showered upon him language not mentionable to ears polite. A warrant issued.

Stay of Execution.

AN ACT relative to the stay of execution in the county of Allegheny.

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the passage of this act, the stay of execution upon all judgments entered in the court of common pleas of the district court of the county of Allegheny, shall be computed from the return day to which the original process issued was returnable.

At the last meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association the following very sensible resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That for the better promotion of the object of this Association, all its members and friends be counseled to encourage the general use of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale."

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr. Keysers 167 Liberty street.

GENERALITIES.

TERRE HAUTE has more doggeries than shops.

BLACK silk stockings are fashionable in London

CUCUMBERS and beans have appeared in New York.

LONDON has twenty daily newspapers, while Pittsburgh has but eleven.

THE Virginia reel on crutches is the latest terpsichorean novelty in the west.

VIOLET

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the Number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 16th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. F. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¼

A NEW PARK project was introduced into the City Councils yesterday. Those having the matter in charge promise that it shall entail no great cost on tax-payers.

WE THANK our correspondent, I. C., for his article "Historical Inaccuracy," printed in another column. His knowledge of local history is a mine, from which we hope he will further enrich our columns.

A DECISION recently given in Cincinnati throws some security around newspapers. It was held that any one giving a local reporter an item for publication, which was afterwards discovered to be untrue and libelous, the party so giving the information to the reporter should be held liable.

THE CHARITY fund towards the relief of the poor sufferers from the late South Pittsburgh conflagration, is slowly growing into respectable proportions. Theirs is an immediate and pressing appeal for help, and our charitably disposed should act promptly and generously in the matter.

IT is stated that the joint commission for the settlement of the Fishery question and Alabama claims, will not meet until about the first of March. If it meets then, and works actively and energetically, and arrives in some reasonable period of time to a definite settlement, the public will rest satisfied.

THE divorce question is taking a prominent place in the legislation of all the States. True it is that Delaware is making herself prominent in favor of divorces but most of the States are making restrictions on the subject. Massachusetts has a bill introduced prohibiting divorced persons from marrying again within three years.

THERE are some slight indications that a minority of both Houses of Congress intend to make difficulty over the settlement of the Alabama claims. They have suddenly discovered that great delay may follow the action of the commission, and the claimants thereby suffer. It is certainly a curious objection after the long delay that has already occurred, and gives rise to the suspicion that there may be some personal reasons not yet divulged. More than one attempt has been made to foil the President in his endeavor to accomplish some great public good, and the true reason was that his opponents were afraid that there might be too much popularity gained thereby. It may be this is the secret reason in this instance.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* goes into ecstacies over the fact that the Legislature of Virginia has changed the title of "Washington College" to "Washington and Lee University." It says:

And now, since it has been so greatly advanced in its material progress, and so sanctified in the hearts and hopes of its friends by the patriotic devotion of the labors of the unselfish life of Robert E. Lee, it is most appropriately consecrated henceforth as the Washington and Lee University.

No great objections can be raised to the Legislature of Virginia calling the University whatever name it may please, but the effect of the *Journal* to draw Lee out of the mire by instituting favorable comparisons between him and Washington is a failure. Your cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

THE REPORT that the Armistice will be prolonged gathers confirmation daily. One reason for this may be that Prussia sees plainly, or at least believes so, that there is no chance for the Republic, but that a King will be elected. The friends of Count Paris are sanguine as to the result, and declare that his election is certain. The consent of Prussia to a prolongation of the Armistice, if any such consent has been given, does not indicate any such result. The movements of Bismarck throughout have been governed with a caution that has never failed to shock-mate any Republican effort. He is just as clear sighted in this instance as he has been heretofore, and we are much mistaken if he intends an Orleanist to sit on the French throne. Rumor weeks ago was busy coupling the name of Bonaparte with the future ruler of France, and Bismarck was evidently in favor of such a termination to the war. We believe this will be the result, and this alone.

THE New York Senate has determined on making an investigation into the railroad accident at New Hamburgh. There cannot be much faith had in any investigation of the New York Senate, into any New York Railway accident, but we suppose the terrible tragedy must undergo the usual amount of talk and noise. One fact is clearly apparent. The white light allowed to burn on the bridge was the cause of the accident. It was this light that assured the Engineer of the Express that all was right. The man who should have been there to change the signal, was away off at a water tank, where he had been stationed by orders of those in authority. This alone is criminal. The white light indicating safety, should not be allowed to burn on a bridge without a hand close to it, to change it to the red light of danger, should necessity require it. Economy or meanness, whichever name suits the best, has destroyed many human lives, that otherwise might have been spared. In this the Hudson River Railroad cannot excuse its criminal neglect.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The elections in France appear to confirm the conviction, that the extremists hold the reigns of government, more by reason of the disturbed condition of affairs, than through any love of the citizens. A disposition to accept the rule of energetic men who had seized power and held it with a grasp of iron, rather than to embroil the city with internal strife and dissension, is, we think, all that has kept Gambetta, so long at the head of the government. We, on this side of the Atlantic, have judged this man with more justice than the actors in the tragedy. Yet we have ever found him unsafe as a leader, and always unreliable. From the time of the surrender of Sedan, his whole course has been marked with violent misrepresentation. He has done more to destroy the Republic, than any other man in France.

Nor has he been possessed so far as the history of the war is reported, with any keen perceptions fitting him for a leader at such a time as the present. His whole effort seems to have been to throw sops of comfort to men hungry for success, when he well knew success was impossible. A nation will rally around such a man for a time, but it will sooner or later discover his weaknesses and leave him with contempt. So early as January 25th the *Gaulois* entered its complaints against him, and the result of the late elections proves that it represented the general feeling.

Fifty four departments have been heard from with the result of eighty Republicans to three hundred and seven Bonapartists and Orleanists. It is true no doubt that Paris returns large Republican majorities, but the country seems bitterly opposed to a Republic.

The indications are at present that through bargain and sale the Bonaparte Dynasty will be restored. While the Orleanists will favor the Count of Paris, the Ultramontanes will not only favor the Count of Chambord, but should they fail to succeed will throw their votes for Imperialism. The Count of Chambord, and the Count of Paris have been each regarded as usurpers. Chambord, it will be remembered, is the only son of the Duke of Berry, born some seven months after his father was murdered. His birth destroyed the hopes of the Orleanists, and they did not scruple to declare that he was not of Bourbon blood at all. The marriage of Count Chambord has not been blessed with progeny, and it seems more than probable that the political inheritance of the Bourbons will pass at some future day to the Count of Paris, the grand-son of Louis Philippe. Many efforts have been made to unite these two branches, but they have hitherto failed, and it is not at all probable that there is any likelihood of success now.

On the contrary, so bitter is the feeling existing, that should the friends of Chambord see failure staring them in the face, they will beyond doubt, cast all their strength for the Bonapartes. This will give that dynasty a strength, that although it does not arise from love, and does proceed from anger, may be sufficient to restore Napoleon, or at least his family, to the throne. Prussia will prefer Napoleon to the Count of Paris. There is no love lost between Orleanists and Prussia, and while it may barely be possible that Prussia would be pleased over the election of Chambord, there is no doubt that Napoleon will be preferred to the Count of Paris.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, relative to the stay of execution in the County of Allegheny. It provides that on and after the passage of this Act the stay of execution upon all judgments entered in the Court of Common Pleas and the District Court of the County of Allegheny shall be computed from the return day to which the original process issued was returnable.

Under the Act of 1836, which we believe is the present Act on the subject, the stay of execution is to be computed from the first day of the term to which the action was commenced. This is the general law of the State. If a suit be brought under this general law in the District Court of this County to the first Monday of February the defendant's stay would be computed from the fourth Monday of April. But if the same suit is brought in the same Court under the new Act he would lose three months of the indulgence extended to him. This it may be said is a matter of but little moment to a defendant, and does not work to his injury or disadvantage. This is true in very many cases where a cause is a full year in being tried and before final judgment is rendered, but we have objections to the bill, outside of this fact. While we know that it gives advantages to rascals and burthens honest men, yet it is not on this ground we raise objections. An honest defendant, who believes he has a good and righteous defence, will have his stay of execution limited, while a knave that simply desires to put a plaintiff to expense, can finally refuse to file his affidavit of defence and gain all the indulgence granted by the law.

Our objection however, is against special legislation. There is to-day a general law on this subject. There is no need for an exception to be taken in the County of Allegheny. Our statute books are loaded with special laws, that render it impossible for any man to judge what the law is in any other county than his own. There is no good that can be obtained by the passage of this bill. Whether it has been presented to serve some personal end we do not know, but where there is no reason for making a county an exceptional case from the general law, it should not be done. Why are the creditors of this county to be treated differently from the creditors of other portions of the State. What necessity is there for such a law?

The fact is, our Legislature is run too much on private ideas. It has gotten to be, that any prominent politician who has some sudden pet fancy, can sit down, write out a special bill, make it applicable to this county, and then it is to be passed by courtesy. The balance of all the citizens in the county know nothing about it until they learn perhaps by experience that it has become an existing law. In this way our Legislature has become a machine to grind out personal wishes, that nine times out of ten have no regard either for public desires or the public good. We hope this bill will be killed along with the rest of special legislation. We hope it will be defeated because it adds another local law to our county, uselessly, needlessly and we think unfairly. Our members have pledged themselves to reduce these local laws as far as possible. The opportunity in this instance is afforded them. Here is a bill, for which there is a general law fully adequate for all purposes, and it should not be tortured with local stabs that only weaken it, and do the public no good.

UPPER ST. CLAIR.

FEBRUARY 13, 1870.

DEAR GAZETTE: In reading over the old GAZETTE of last Friday I was more than surprised to see the action of some of our Representatives at Harrisburg on the Fee bill, and glad to see that the old *organ*, as she is called by her jealous competitors, is going to do her duty and expose every man that does not stand square up to the pledges given last fall. When your correspondent and several other Republicans of Upper St. Clair, rode day after day, over this and other township, urging the Republicans not to be led astray by the chap-trap Reform preached by the *Commercial*, but, stand by the party, and reform inside of her, and carrying in our pockets the GAZETTE, with our nominees' pledges, printed in black and white, we little thought that some of them would go back on their words and the party.

The writer of this article made an enemy out of one of his former friends by telling him he uttered a falsehood by asserting the Republicans did not intend carrying out their pledges. Now, Messrs. Editors, the GAZETTE has a duty to perform, and we hope she will do it, without fear or favor. It was you who, day after day, promised us, who fought Reform outside of the party, that the Republicans were in favor of Reform, but the place to do it was inside of the party, not outside of it; that our members would favor Reform, and give us such reforms as would satisfy any good Republican. We now demand it shall be done. We demand of every man who signed the pledge that he carry it out in letter and spirit; and let me have say to any one of them who dares try to deceive the people on this, that he had better make his peace, publically speaking, so far as the South Side is concerned, for not a man of them will stand a ghost of a chance in this neighborhood for any further favors. The GAZETTE, who stood by these men last fall, should be so determined against them as she was for them, if they don't do as they promised. Do your duty, gentlemen, though the heavens fall, and the Republicans of Allegheny county will stand by you in the future as they always have done in the past. C.

HISTORICAL INACCURACY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It is only lately that I have had an opportunity to examine Loesing's "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," a work well gotten up and of considerable merit. I was, however, much surprised at reading the following on page 142, vol. 1. "Abercrombee, assisted by Lord Howe, whom Pitt had chosen as 'the soul of the enterprise,' was to lead an army by way of Albany to attack the French on Lake Champlain, while General *Joseph* Forbes was commissioned to lead another army over the Allegheny mountains to capture Fort Duquesne." Gen. Forbes' first name was *John*, not Joseph; and on reading this I naturally supposed it was a mistake of the printer, but on page 159 of the same volume I find the mistake repeated. I cannot understand how a writer so generally accurate as Mr. Lossing should have made this mistake. There are some other inaccuracies, only one of which I will notice, on account of its being a very common error.

On page 161 he says "a detachment of four hundred and fifty men were left to *repair and garrison the fort*, and the remainder of the army hastened back to winter quarters." Fort Du Quesne was never repaired nor was there ever a fort built on the same site. A map made by R. Ratzer, the engineer who laid out the English fortifications shows the locations of all the forts; that built by Forbes which was afterwards known as the "first Fort Pitt" was on the Monongahela river some distance above the foot of Liberty street; while Fort Du Quesne was at the extreme point and below the foot of Penn street. The "first Fort Pitt" was a mere temporary work to accommodate two hundred men. It was not until this fort was completed that General Forbes and the army returned to the east, leaving Colonel Hugh Mercer in command with *two hundred men*.

Forbes arrived in Piladelphia January 17, 1759, and died there March 11th, the same year. On the 14th his remains were interred in the chancel of Christ Church; but no memorial of any kind marks the spot—a fact not creditable to Philadelphia or the State.

In the summer of 1759, Gen. Stanwix came out and built a very formidable fort which cost sixty thousand pounds sterling. The main works of this fort were situated between the site of Fort Duquesne and the first Fort Pitt, its outworks extending over the site of the first Fort Pitt.

I. C.

Allegheny City, Feb. 1, 1871.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Speculations About Paris—King John of Saxony—Christmas in Dresden—Prisoners' Holiday—Attempted Revolt—Off for the Seat of War—Extraordinary Weather—Dearth of Coal—Reception by the Consul—German Waiters.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DRESDEN, SAXONY, Jan. 20, 1870.

Six weeks ago I stood at my window and witnessed a long train of ambulances and fodder wagons passing slowly. I made inquiry as to their destination and purpose, and when the response came, "*Nach Paris*," I thought it rather strange such a long journey should be undertaken now, for surely the city will capitulate before they get into France. Six weeks ago a prominent and wealthy banker of Dresden had his establishment covered with curious little gas jets, forming appropriate mottoes and figures, for he intended to make a good show when the French capital surrendered, and he had it done hastily, too, as the event would certainly happen in a very short time, and he must be in readiness. The authorities placed flag-staffs from the domes and spires of cathedrals and palaces, for they must also honor the capitulation by waving the banner of the Fatherland as high up in the air as possible. But six weeks have passed; the wagons, I presume, have ere this time reached the front, and doubtless rendered valuable aid at the recent sorties before Paris. The little gas jets have long since been covered with snow and ice, and the flag-staffs shiver and rattle from their dizzy heights as if tired waiting. But no capitulation of the beleaguered city yet. I merely make these few remarks to show you how sanguine the Germans were of the downfall of Paris more than a month ago.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT PARIS.

We read of the horrors attending the siege, of the dreadful sorties and great losses on both sides. We hear of the darkness and famine in the city, and how that class of animals usually considered "unclean" by civilized people, is voraciously eaten through the pangs of hunger; of ingenious rat-traps the number of vile rodents captured, and how palatable they are becoming. Then we read of great stores of provisions being heaped together at Versailles to meet the exigencies following a surrender; while other rumors tell of an underground railway supplying all the wants of the capital—and so long as that remains undiscovered, Paris will not think of giving up. In fact so many, and conflicting are the reports, it is rather hard for the outside world to arrive at any conclusion as to the real state of existing affairs. Any how Paris says "not yet." Present appearances seem to indicate a bombardment of the city. Bismarck's starving-out plan did not prove so effective as was looked for, and the Germans, now tired of waiting outside, think a plan of procedure, not so mild as the former, will in all probability bring the besieged to a realization of their desolate position and the utter uselessness of further resistance. Yet it is hoped the bombardment of the city proper will not be resorted to, but that after a reduction of the fortresses, a few shells dropped in the Boulevards, will act as a telling agency in bringing about terms of peace.

KING JOHN.

The birthday of the King of Saxony passed off some weeks ago. It was celebrated through the city somewhat like the advent of that young prince, Bertie, of in my last letter, probably on a little larger scale, not really a holliday, but the city looked quite pretty, attired with its lighted windows and trailing flags. In the evening numerous entertainments and extra concerts were given, and large masses turned out, for it was the seventieth natal day of their king. The present King of Saxony is one of the most accomplished of the crowned heads of Europe. He is the author of several celebrated works; has given to the German language the best translation of Dante, and in former years composed a series of Italian poems, having written under the assumed name of *Philalthes*, and is a lover of literature and the fine arts generally. The latter trait he certainly evinces in the great interest he has taken in the Dresden gallery, as it has received at his hands many munificent donations in gems of art, of almost incalculable worth. He gives away yearly a great deal of money to the poor of Saxony and around Dresden, making him by all an honored and respected King. Surely such a man must have disliked to take part in the present terrible war, but having felt compelled to do so, he has done it well. He is too far advanced in years to enter the field personally, but has sent his sons, the Crown Prince of Saxony (Prince Albert), and Prince George, both of whom have greatly distinguished themselves within the last few months.

CHRISTMAS IN DRESDEN.

When we speak of the German Christmas it almost seems a term, in itself, expressive of real enjoyment and merry making. We read of their peculiar celebration; of the old time merriment at the blazing hearth where mirth and laughter reigned supreme; of the yule log and the many other festivities of past ages. The German Christmas of to-day furnishes merriment of no less interest and has features which I think the most cynical could not but look upon with great interest. The Germans celebrate two days for Christmas, the mornings of both are usually devoted to religious exercises in all churches, and the afternoons and evenings are given up to their enjoyments, these I will not be able to describe in detail. The first two days of the new year are also holidays. The cities of Germany saddened over the losses of an unhappy and disastrous war, of course, could not exert themselves, or take much heart in celebrating the yearly holidays in the accustomed manner. At first it was so with the Saxon capital; whose streets were full of prisoners from another nation and these, by the way, appeared sad enough, as they wandered about gazing into the store windows. News was arriving every day of the loss of many brave Saxons in the recent sorties before Paris, so on this account, though there was a great deal going on of interest, I was assured that Dresden's late holliday attire, and festivities generally, were not what marked Christmas in more peaceful times.

THE PRISONER'S CHRISTMAS

At the barracks the French prisoners had quite a jolly time to themselves; there was a general suspension of work, and all tried to be merry. A great many made one another presents of various descriptions, and those whose finances wouldn't admit of a "bought" present, endeavored to bring their ingenuity into practice, and made canes with serpent's twining around the stalk, very nicely cut, cigar cases, and many other smaller articles too numerous to mention. These I presume they will carry home with them as little souvenirs of the unfortunate Christmas in 1870. The authorities gave them an extra good dinner, which they all enjoyed, of course, and the most of the day they spent in their many sports. While I am speaking of the prisoners I may remark further, those in the barracks are comfortably housed for the winter, although their clothing looks very thin and scant, and they apparently suffer a great deal during the present cold weather when they go out to work under guard.

FUTILE ATTEMPT AT REVOLT.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
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In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.
The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique will be avoided.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, citizen and soldier*, all of which unanimously recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1833.
SELLERS'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *disarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.
It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.
SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all disease arising from them.
LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.
The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.
THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au8-tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.
(Successors to G. JOHNS & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 13, 1871.

The loan demand to-day was so far as came under our notice, less urgent than at the opening of the previous week, but yet large enough to swallow up bank balances in double quick time. Outside of bank there was but little doing. The loans made, were upon the rates current the previous week, i. e. from 6@10 per cent, four to six months paper with approved collaterals.

The local stock market was inactive. Sales reported of Allegheny Valley Bonds at 39¾ flat.

Consolidate T's at 89¾, and accrued interest.

No transition in bank shares.

There was some inquiry for Columbia Oil Stock, but no quotations were made.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	114¾	114¾
" 1882	113¾	113¾
" 1885	111¾	111¾
" 1887 new	110	110¾
" 1887	110¾	110¾
" 1881	110¾	110¾
10-40	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94¾	94¾
Erie	39¾	39¾
Reading	99¾	99¾
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	107	107¾
Chicago & N. W.	75¾	76¾
do. Preferred	85¾	86¾
St. Paul Common	53¾	54¾
do. Preferred	74	75
Wabash	52	52¾
do. Preferred	76	78
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	66¾	66¾
Adams Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	44	44

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	6-20Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6-20 1862	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110¾
U. S. 6-20 1863	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	110¾
U. S. 6-20 1864	111¾	U. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 6-20 1865	111¾	Cy. Sixties	112¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, Feb. 13, 1871.

Dullness is the prevailing feature of all markets, though considerable strength in prices is shown. All business in gold was between 111@111¼, closing steady at the latter price. Loans were made at from 3 to 5 per cent. Clearings $51,000,000. Government steady, but closed a fraction off from the highest prices of the day. Stocks dull, but strong—the principal dealings in Lake Shore, Erie, Mich. So., Northwestern, Central and Union Pacific. Bonds very strong. Money easy at 6@5 per cent. State bonds dull and steady, except Tennessees, which are strong and active.

Sterling exchange 9¾.

Stocks—Coupons, 1881, 114¾; 5-20's, '62, 111¾; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111¾; new do '65, 111¾; new do '67, 111¾; new do '68, 111¾; do 10-40's, 109¾; do 7-30's, 105¾.

State Bonds—Missouri 6's, 93¾; Tennessee 6's, new, 69¾; Virginia 6's, do old 65¾; do new 64¾; do 10's, 63¾.

Western Union Telegraph 66¾; Quicksilver 39¾; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 94¾; Erie 39¾; Hudson River 99¾; Reading 99¾; Michigan Central 92¾; Lake Shore 92¾; Illinois Central 124; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 89¾; Chicago & Rock Island 107¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne 101¾; North-western 75¾; preferred 86¾; North Island 85¾; New Jersey Central 103¾; Cleveland & Toledo 93¾; Columbus & Indiana Central 75¾; preferred 78; Fort Wayne 84¾; Terre Haute 29; preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 117½; preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 43¾; Illinois Central, Columbus and Cincinnati, 84¾; Burlington and Quincy 151; Lake Shore 94¾; Illinois Central, 124.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 13, 1871.

APPLES—There is a continued steady demand and we can report regular sales at $4.00@4.50 per bbl for fair to good and $5.00 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is better but prices remain unchanged, 70@75 per gallon, for good to choice.

ASHES—Common Pearls Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 6½; Pearl Ash, 8¾; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for the better grades, but common and inferior is very dull and in good supply. We now quote at 35@36 for fair to strictly prime.

BEANS—Demand rather better, but there is no change in prices, $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—60d cts and dull.

BRISTLES—Small sales at 30@32 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3.00@3.25 per cwt.

CHEESE—New York Goshen quoted 16½@17 cts; Factory, 16@16½; Western Reserve, 15@15½.

CANNED FRUIT—Is quoted at $5 per bushel, for small lots in store.

CANNON OIL—Is steady but unchanged. Prices remain as before, for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CLOVER—Sales Louisville Rejected at $3.00 per bu.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6.00@6 per ton by the car load.

COAL OIL—In fair demand but there is a continued wide range in prices, 28@35 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firmer and generally sold higher; quarters, 9@9½; mixed, 8@8½; halves, 14@15. Apples, 6@7 cts for sliced. Blackberries, 11 cts.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal for the season and the market is weak and drooping. Selling at 20 cts, and closing at 20 cts. Strictly fresh cannot be had to-day, and it is hard to sell the latter kind at any price.

FEED—Is steadier under the influence of the advices from the west, though the market is quiet and prices unchanged. We continue to quote at $1.00@1.05 per bushel for corn; $1.10@1.15 for oats; $1.60@1.65 for rye, and $2.00@2.05 for white. Oats, Corn and Rye are only fair and prices remain unchanged; 60@65 buying; and cash sellers—sacked; 70@75 delivered. The market notwithstanding the supply is by no means large, is dull and entirely in vendee's favor; the best it is said by millers and commission men may be fairly given, for mixed lots in store, and 60@65 in a jobbing way. Rye is dull and nominal, and the receipts continue very light and this must be almost here; we continue to quote at the nominal sale 60 bushels, to be delivered. Bagged corn, at $1.05, cash. Bran is quiet and unchanged; sales for carting, and light for rail.

FLOUR—Dealers and trade with light stocks at all points holders are firm in their views. Buyers, however, are not over anxious operators, and the market is quiet. Ohio shipping extra brands are in advance of XX per bbl in New York, and the latter is the leading article in the United States in light, compared with the same time last year, and the importers are unwilling to sell with their present stocks to the extent of full prices. The prices in job lots in New York and Baltimore are:

For Ordinary	10@5 00
" Fair	5 10@5 40
" Good	5 45@5 60
" Prime	5 65@5 85
" Choice to Fancy	5 90@6 10

SHIPMENTS OF BIG IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York	bags.
Philadelphia	10,000 "
Charleston	2,500 "
Galveston	2,000 "
Mobile	1,000 "
New Orleans	10,000 "

The stock in this market is small and held nearly at our quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is firmer, not withstanding there is no improvement in the demand, and the holders are impressed with the idea that the bottom has been touched, and that from this time forward it is to work its way up in prices; we continue to quote at $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats, Corn and Rye are only fair and prices remain unchanged; 60@65 buying, and cash sellers—sacked; 70@75 delivered. The market notwithstanding the supply is by no means large, is dull and entirely in vendee's favor; the best it is said by millers and commission men may be fairly given, for mixed lots in store, and 60@65 in a jobbing way. Rye is dull and nominal, and the receipts continue very light and this must be almost here; we continue to quote at the nominal sale 60 bushels, to be delivered. Bagged corn, at $1.05, cash. Bran is quiet and unchanged; sales for carting, and light for rail.

GROCERIES—Dealers and trade with light stocks at all points holders are firm in their views. Buyers, however, are not over anxious operators, and the market is quiet. Ohio shipping extra brands are in advance of XX per bbl in New York, and the latter is the leading article in the United States in light, compared with the same time last year, and the importers are unwilling to sell with their present stocks to the extent of full prices. The prices in job lots in New York and Baltimore are:

For Ordinary	10@5 00
" Fair	5 10@5 40
" Good	5 45@5 60
" Prime	5 65@5 85
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SHIPMENTS OF BIG IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York	bags.
Philadelphia	10,000 "
Charleston	2,500 "
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Mobile	1,000 "
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many years. It is not easy to say what the sugar market will uncover a month hence—just now it has a doubtful tale.

MOLASSES—New Orleans molasses are coming in freely, and at our quotations for prime and choice are not being pushed by holders, who are of the opinion that these descriptions, cannot be replaced at the same figures under the present limited supply. The market, therefore, is in favor of buyers, as the following prices from a late circular of Small & Co; in New Orleans, will clearly indicate:

Inferior	28@30
Common	35@40
Good	40@50
Prime	55@57
Choice	58@60

In the eastern cities, especially in New York, New Orleans molasses is in large supply but the quality is poor—consequently as eastern demand, like that of last year, will probably be made on holders of prime and choice lots, in this market late in the season, those lots in this market will be realized large profits on the ruling prices of to-day. Old crop foreign molasses are entirely neglected in the eastern markets, and operators are unable to settle on prices for the incoming crop, which will undoubtedly be low. It is safe to predict that at the prices of to-day, prime and choice New Orleans molasses is the best stock in "sweets" to carry through the summer profitably.

NUTS—Prices are off a little, for all grades, and unsettled.

RICE—Carolina is scarce and held firmly at our quotations. In fact both foreign and domestic are selling in our market lower than they can well be replaced, we look for better supplies soon, but at nigher prices for "sweets."

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $18@20 per ton.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Common, $3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $4.00@4.50.

HIDES—Sales at 26@28 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green salted (all weights) steer) 9@9¾; green salted hip 10@10½; do calf, 10@13. Dry flint, 18@20; do salted, 15@16; do calf, 16@18. Dry salted, 14@15.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and cash or prompt paper.

MILL FEED—The receipts for some weeks past have been comparatively light, while, in consequence, the market is a shade firmer, there is, as yet, no improvement in prices.

ONIONS—In good demand, and the supply is very much reduced; sales at $4@5 per bbl. according to quality and size of package.

OILS—Crude, $7.25@7.50; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 65; PROVISIONS—Market firm and fairly active, but there is not much change to note in quotations. Plain Shoulders, 10¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 14¾; Ribbed Sides, 12¾; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16¾. Breakfast Bacon, 13@14¾. Dried Beef, 10. Lard, small kettle, 12¾; tierces, 12¾; in kegs and buckets, 13. Mess Pork, $22.50@23.50.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and the demand is only moderate for small lots, but with a light supply, prices are maintained, $1.30@1.40 per bushel.

POULTRY—Market at 6¾@8 cts.

POULTRY—Market is almost bare, though the demand is by no means active. Chickens are quoted at 13@15, and Turkeys at 16@18.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.50@1.55 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—The market for both Clover and Timothy is considerably stronger, and we advance our quotations one hundred: $7.00 @7.50 for the former, and $3.00@3.50 for the latter. Flaxseed is unchanged at $2.12@2.15, and but little offering.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½ c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 13, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
Keefer & Kahn, Chicago	4 cars
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago	1 car
Mason & Co., Chicago	2 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
Golden & Campbell, Chicago	2 cars
Haas & Bro., Chicago	1 car
L. Rothchilds, Chicago	1 car
L. Rothchild & Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
Grover & Baker, Chicago	1 car
H. Katz, Chicago	1 car
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
S. & S. Newby, Chicago	4 cars
Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	2 cars
Frost & Ward, Indianapolis	1 car
Alex Ward, Ind.	1 car
R. C. Miller, Ind.	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Cin.	1 car
R. S. Kerr, Mansfield	1 car
J. Sears, Salem	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton, mixed	1 car
J. & J. Shamberg, Canton	1 car
Prepaid, C. & P. RR.	3 cars
Total	41
Total last week	40

CATTLE.

In addition to the 41 cars of western cattle there were at least three loads in from the adjoining country, making in all 44 cars or about 575 head. The market was fairly active, as the butchers generally bought pretty liberally, but, in regard to prices, there is little or no change; an attempt was made early in the day to establish a slight advance, but it wouldn't take, the butchers couldn't see it. The market was too well supplied for anything of this kind, and then, again, there were no outside buyers for good cattle, and consequently, the drovers either had to sell to the butchers or not sell at all.

There was again some inquiry for stock cattle, and but very few of this kind on sale. Drovers allege that stockers are higher relatively in the west than here and that there is no margin in handling them. We were reported a sale to-day of good 900 stockers at 6¾, buyers generally do not want to pay over 6@6¼.

Keefer & Beyer 36 mixed western steers, at 5¾@6¼.

J. W. Unger 11 springers and fresh cows at an average of $65 per head.

J. S. Kaufman 4 head Washington Co. steers, at 6¼.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 36 from Chicago and 17 from Wayne County, O., at 6@7 cts.

L. Katz 17 head of good to prime steers, at 6¾@7¾.

M. Varner 36 head of fair to prime Chicago stock, at 6¾@7¼.

M. Kraus 42 head of mixed western stock, at 6@6¾.

S. Shamberg & Haas 22 head steers, at 6.75@7.25; 12 good bulls, at 4.75@5.12½.

J. & S. Newby 11 cars from Ohio, and 1 car from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Greenwald & Kahn 56 fair to prime steers, at 6@7¼.

Trautman & Lobman 76 head mixed Chicago stock, at 6@7¼; left 10 cattle over.

Carr & Alshire 40 head mixed stock from Illinois, at 5@7¾.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep although not large, was considerably larger than that of last week, footing up about 1,100 head. The offerings were mainly of the better grades, and notwithstanding the increased offerings, the market was fairly active and about week's prices were fully sustained. Good to prime 100 lb sheep may be quoted at 6@6½ cts, and 90 to 95 lb averages at 5@5¾. Scalawags $1.50@2.50 per head.

J. W. Unger wholesaled 25, averaging 80 lbs, at 5 cts per lb.

Jno. Walters wholesaled 85 head good Baker & Walters sheep averaging 90 lbs at 6¼c.

H. Fleming 225 mixed Butler Co. stock, retailed at 6@6½ cts.

Elliott wholesaled 62 head of fair Ohio sheep averaging 85 lbs, to Adler & Seifert, at 5¾cts.

Dunn Drum reports 150 head of fair to prime, retailed at 5¾@6¼ cts.

Reed & Co. sold 50 head of common sheep and lambs at $2.50@3.00 per head.

J. F. Ahlers 45 head of mixed Lawrence Co sheep, at $3.00@3.50 per head.

Snee & Chamberlain, 50 head common stock sheep, at $2.50@3.00 per head.

Bushnell & Co., 125 from Fayette Co, at $2.00 per head to 4 cts per lb.

Rogers & McMillan wholesaled 60 scalawags to fleicher, at $2 per head; retailed 140 head at $3.00@3.50 per head.

Robert Kinnard sold 60 to W. Neely at $2.25 per head; 75 averaging 90¾ lbs at $5.75; balance 50 sold at $3.50@4.00.

HOGS.

The supply was not large, though it was about equal to the demand, and prices are about the same as last week; may be quoted in a retail way at 6@6¼.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 13, 1871.

The oil market was again very quiet to-day, the volume of business having been unusually small and what is worse still, lies in the fact that the prospects at present are not very favorable for as immediate improvement. So long as oil is worth more relatively in the producing regions than it is here, trade must of necessity drag; refiners cannot even pay present prices, let alone an advance, and it must advance here or decline above, before there can be any business. It is true, there has been a decline in the producing regions within the past few days, but prices are too much inflated there to admit of shipments to Pittsburgh; and, then, again, as it drops there, it will probably drop here, so that the obstacle to which we have above referred, remains undisturbed. There are but few, if any, buyers here at present quotations, and the producers seem determined to sustain the market on that level as long as they can. It is only a question of time, however; they cannot unload sometime, sooner or later, and the dodge of unloading on one another, which we understand, has been practiced to some extent of late, will soon play out. However unpleasant it may be, the producers will be obliged to submit to that inflexible law of supply and demand. They will not be able to unload until they are entitled to accept such prices as consumers can afford to pay; that refiners cannot stand the prices is evident from the fact that but few, very few, of them are buying. Combinations, may, for a time, be able to control the market, to inflate prices and keep them inflated, but, as experience has demonstrated, there is an end to bull movements in oil, as there is in all movements of this character.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and weak—not a single sale reported. Quoted at 11¾@12; seller February, 11¾@11¾; seller 1th July, 11@11¼; seller or same time, 12.

REFINED.

Market weak and dull, though, as compared with Saturday, there is not much change in quotation. But a single sale reported, 1,000 bbls February, at 28¾. Futures remain about as last quoted.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

Peacock, Logan, Stockdale & Co. 320 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvey & Co., 166 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,102 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 160 bbls refined to W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Payne & Abbott, 60, account T Chess; Citizens & W Oil, account T Hackett; Coal O W 60, account Jones & S; Penn O W 60, account Duncan & Young; Lockhart, P & Co, 360.

Total ..... 556 bbls

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

Philadelphia, February 13, 12 M.—Crude 11¾c. Refined: February 28½c bid, 28¾c asked; March 28½c asked; 29¼c bid; March and April 29¾c; May 30¼c; June 30¾c.

2 P. M.—Crude 11¾c. Refined: February 28½c bid, 28¾c asked; March 29¼c; March and April 29¾c; May 30¼c; June 30¾c asked; 30¾c bid.

February 24½c; 2,000 bbls February 24½c; 1,000 bbls March 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 5 P. M.—February 24¾c; March 25c; April 25¼c; May 25¾c; June 25½c; March and June 25¾c. Crude 13¾@14c.

NEW YORK, February 13.—12 M.—Market—bulk crude quiet and dull at 11¾c; refined quiet and nominal; price 25¾c to 25¾c.

3 P. M. Market very dull and quiet and prices nominal and unchanged. Nothing done.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 13.—11.15 A. M.—Market dull and nothing doing. Oil worth from $4.45 to 4.50; no buyers or sellers.

ROUSEVILLE, February 13.—11.30 A. M.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; buyers offering $4.40, but sellers holding for $4.60 to 4.75; no sales.

TIDIOUTE, February 13—11 A. M.—Market quiet but firm and nominally at $4.50@4.60.

TITUSVILLE, February 13—11 A. M.—Market quiet and dull, with nothing doing; offering on which will be realized large profits on the ruling prices of to-day. Old crop foreign molasses are entirely neglected in the eastern markets, and operators are unable to settle on prices for the incoming crop, which will undoubtedly be low. It is safe to predict that, at the prices of to-day, prime and choice New Orleans molasses is the best stock in "sweets" to carry through the summer profitably.

NUTS—Prices are off a little, for all grades, and unsettled.

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HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Common, $3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $4.00@4.50.

HIDES—Sales at 26@28 cts.

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LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and cash or prompt paper.

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POTATOES—The market is quiet and the demand is only moderate for small lots, but with a light supply, prices are maintained, $1.30@1.40 per bushel.

POULTRY—Market at 6¾@8 cts.

POULTRY—Market is almost bare, though the demand is by no means active. Chickens are quoted at 13@15, and Turkeys at 16@18.

SALT—In fair demand but there is a continued wide range in prices, $1.50@1.55 per car load.

SPICED FRUIT—Peaches firmer and generally sold higher; quarters, 9@9½; mixed, 8@8½; halves, 14@15. Apples, 6@7 cts for sliced. Blackberries, 11 cts.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal for the season and the market is weak and drooping. Selling at 20 cts, and closing at 20 cts. Strictly fresh cannot be had to-day, and it is hard to sell the latter kind at any price.

FEED—Is steadier under the influence of the advices from the west, though the market is quiet and prices unchanged. We continue to quote at $1.00@1.05 per bushel for corn; $1.10@1.15 for oats; $1.60@1.65 for rye, and $2.00@2.05 for white. Oats, Corn and Rye are only fair and prices remain unchanged; 60@65 buying, and cash sellers—sacked; 70@75 delivered. The market notwithstanding the supply is by no means large, is dull and entirely in vendee's favor; the best it is said by millers and commission men may be fairly given, for mixed lots in store, and 60@65 in a jobbing way. Rye is dull and nominal, and the receipts continue very light and this must be almost here; we continue to quote at the nominal sale 60 bushels, to be delivered. Bagged corn, at $1.05, cash. Bran is quiet and unchanged; sales for carting, and light for rail.

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GRAIN—Wheat is firmer, not withstanding there is no improvement in the demand, and the holders are impressed with the idea that the bottom has been touched, and that from this time forward it is to work its way up in prices; we continue to quote at $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats, Corn and Rye are only fair and prices remain unchanged; 60@65 buying, and cash sellers—sacked; 70@75 delivered. The market notwithstanding the supply is by no means large, is dull and entirely in vendee's favor; the best it is said by millers and commission men may be fairly given, for mixed lots in store, and 60@65 in a jobbing way. Rye is dull and nominal, and the receipts continue very light and this must be almost here; we continue to quote at the nominal sale 60 bushels, to be delivered. Bagged corn, at $1.05, cash. Bran is quiet and unchanged; sales for carting, and light for rail.

GROCERIES—Dealers and trade with light stocks at all points holders are firm in their views. Buyers, however, are not over anxious operators, and the market is quiet. Ohio shipping extra brands are in advance of XX per bbl in New York, and the latter is the leading article in the United States in light, compared with the same time last year, and the importers are unwilling to sell with their present stocks to the extent of full prices. The prices in job lots in New York and Baltimore are:

For Ordinary	10@5 00
" Fair	5 10@5 40
" Good	5 45@5 60
" Prime	5 65@5 85
" Choice to Fancy	5 90@6 10

SHIPMENTS OF BIG IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York	bags.
Philadelphia	10,000 "
Charleston	2,500 "
Galveston	2,000 "
Mobile	1,000 "
New Orleans	10,000 "

The stock in this market is small and held nearly at our quotations.

Pa.

oats, 36 do barley, 17 do wheat, Meanor & H; 86 sks barley, 8 Hood; 60 sks wheat, Gilmore & Co; 6 kgs lard, 1 bbl eggs, H Riddle & Co; 20 doz

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

To-night Rust Birmingham Councils meet.

The Sixth Ward conference of this county will send an advertisement concerning them on next page.

Citizens of Wilkinsburgh and vicinity will assemble this evening at the Presbyterian Church to agitate the borough question.

Thursday night persons interested in the formation of a Southside Library will meet in the hall of the Knights of Pythias, Fourteenth street.

Blacksmiths yesterday had all they could do in every quarter, to keep pace with the demands of those who wished to get their horses "sharped."

Office Rooms To Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at counting-room.

Route for Sale.—A route on a morning paper in this city. Cause of selling the owner is going into other business. Apply at 109 Locust street, Pittsburgh, or at GAZETTE Counting-room.

The Monongahela wharf yesterday was a place of trial to horsedom. Quite a number of the boss heaved down, and, from the uneveness of the ground, it was a work of labor to get them on their legs again.

Tenants at Their Own Will.—Margaret Clifford and Eliza Dudley, drunk, took up a holding in Dr. Jackson's harbor. They were by the police rudely dispossessed, and interred by Mayor Brush to jail.

Yesterday a charge of disorderly conduct was brought before Justice Kerhan against Purdy Carlisle, by officer John Sheridan. The charge was based upon Carlisle's alleged disorderly conduct at Mr. Patterson's. Settled on payment of costs.

Jennie Patterson yesterday visited Alderman McMasters and lodged an information against her husband, Joseph Patterson, abandonment and desertion. The parties have resided near Shoenberger's Mills, the husband being employed there. A warrant was issued.

The Colored Barber, Wilson Watters, of Brady's Bend, has been arrested, perhaps, just as he ought to be. Another barber, we think, was convicted of manslaughter, in a Clarion county court, and got eight months in the Clarion county jail, and paid, besides, a fine of $250.

The Pilgrim.—Benefit of the Centenary M. E. Church this evening. Matinee Wednesday at 2 o'clock. The evening bill will be of unusual excellence. The grand and all-conquering Presbyterian Church. So grand and all-conquering is the profound pleasure of attending it that many Methodists have visited The Pilgrim six and eight times.

Yesterday morning Henry Kuntleman, appeared before Justice Archibald, at East Birmingham, and accused Jacob and Abe Cole and George Gering, all having physically abused him. The accused came out to Mifflin township, where they live, and where the offence was committed, for defendants.

The School Board of the Peebles sub-district, project for themselves a new school house of the model of the elegant new edifice in the Oakland district. The building is estimated to cost $30,000. At a meeting held to consider the plans, a committee was appointed to procure the legislation authorizing the Board to borrow money.

Creditable.—William M. Elias & Bro. of the Dollar Store, on Fifth avenue, yesterday made a generous donation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Bank to the account of the South Pittsburgh Fire Relief Fund, being one-fourth of the sales of their store on Saturday. They will continue to make such donations all the remaining days of the week.

Patrick Keefe, the proprietor of Keefe's court, yesterday lodged before Alderman Boyce, an information charging the keeper of the White, a colored tenant of the court, for keeping a disorderly house. He alleges that on Sunday's, pay days some part of the night, the noise is intolerable, and that his patience is exhausted. Warrant went out for Hodge.

Bad for Horses.—Yesterday was a very bad day for horse. The streets, especially those Allegheny paved, were extremely slippery, and there were many falls of horses hauling. We have heard of several instances where the poor animals were so badly injured as to necessitate the sacrifice of their lives. Accordingly, Messrs. Jones & Laughlins lost a very valuable brood horse in this way on the wharf.

Coroner Wen yesterday morning held an inquest on the infant child of John A. Johnston, at the residence of the parents, No. 20 street, in the Third ward, Allegheny. The little thing was well at five o'clock of Sunday morning, and at seven was dead. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the opinion of Dr. James F. Alcorn, who, after a post mortem examination of the child, ascertained that the little one was four months old.

Unpaid letters in Pittsburgh Postoffice, February 13:

Bindman, Mrs. Sarah, North Hope, Pa., 3c.
Treasurer of Crawford Co., Denison, Iowa, 3c.
Dunn Jno. Tomperaceville, Pa., 3c.
Kosse Jno., Buchanan, Pa., 3c.
Kosse Jno., Buchanan, Pa., 3c.
Lewis Toney, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.

Two colored men, William Taylor and Samuel Thomas got into a shindy in the Allegheny house, Diamond, on Sunday, and the former, it is alleged, struck the latter on the head and preferred an information for assault and battery against the latter. In the course of the melee, Taylor is asserted to have been cut by a butcher's knife which Thomas had in his hand when the scuffle began. It does not appear against the latter that any intent existed of cutting Taylor. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Great improvements are projected on Diamond alley, in the rear of buildings on the Upgrad property are to be torn down and replaced by handsome structures in keeping with the locality. Among these will be Quinn's, a handsome building which will, in the course of the spring, be erected by the Hon. Thomas Quinn, on the corner of Grant and Diamond.

Queen Victoria is not to be behind hand, will also erect a fine building on the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Promise to Reconstruct.—Owen Murphy yesterday entered complaint before Alderman Boyce, information against Benjamin Baker for assault and battery. The parties are employed by the Pittsburgh "Big Mill," the abandonment as the wharf. Some dispute arose between them, during which Murphy alleges Baker struck him with a spy bar, and that after striking him with it twice. When drawn up before the Mayor the contestants contented themselves with a promise to reconstruct, the suit was withdrawn by Murphy, Baker paying the costs.

John Scaife and Neale Toney are both butchers and residents of East Liberty. Irwin Scaife, a brother of the former, and who is also in Toney's employ, on Saturday last, his slaughter house in East Liberty. The slaughter houses adjoin, and some dispute has arisen between the two brothers-in-law in relation to the matter, the meeting in the profound pleasure of attending Mayor Brush's office yesterday, they visited The Pilgrim six and eight times.

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The Gamblers of the Poor will meet to-day to effect an organization. It is very probable that James T. Kincaid, Sr., Esq., will be requested to act as Chairman. He will do it in a full and uncontentatious manner, has discharged the duties as a Guardian well and faithfully for the past year, and has served for the past twenty-three years a member of our Select City Council, has served eighteen years on the School Board, and for the past seventeen or thirty years been Treasurer of the Liberty street Methodist church. Few citizens have served the public as long and as faithfully and acceptably without emolument than Mr. Kincaid.

Mine Explosion and cave-in and ground for sale at Shoenberg. They are easy of access by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and the street cars, and on a very fine drive by the road. The grounds are tastefully laid out and beautifully ornamented. The house is large and well arranged for convenience and comfort, and has all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water in the rooms, gas, &c. There is also a good and well arranged stable and carriage house on the grounds. This property is the most desirable of the whole kind in the neighborhood, and the only reason for selling is that the owner has removed from the city and has no use for it. Persons wishing to purchase property in first class order. For further information inquire of C. H. Love, 78 Fourth avenue.

Who Has Lost a Little Girl?—Last summer a party of gipsies, containing of two men, two women and a girl about seven years, encamped through the village of Belmore, Crawford county, going west. Shortly after passing through the place, a man engaged in hauling coal here came across a little girl aged about four years, which had been left in the road on the route which the gipsies had just passed over. The man picked up the child and took it to his home. The little thing could give no account of itself, other than that it was cold and hungry, and was badly injured as to rear, by the sacrifice of their lives necessary. Messrs. Jones & Laughlins lost a very valuable brood horse in this way on the wharf.

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CITY COUNCILS.

First Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting of Councils under the New Rules.

Both branches of the City Councils held a regular session yesterday afternoon under the recently adopted new rules, which provide for two stated meetings each month.

Select Branch.

This branch was called to order at 2:30 P. M. by President Gross.

Members present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Herron, Hoch, House, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Adolph Linhardt, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, Wilson and President Gross in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McCune presented the petition of James White for permission to erect an iron-clad. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Rafferty presented a petition from business tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Morrow presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to postpone action on the bill now pending authorizing the erection of a tripartite bridge at the Point, and asked its passage.

Objection having been made, the resolution, under the rules, was laid over.

Mr. Ahl presented a resolution authorizing the opening of Pike street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Ahlborn presented a petition for a sewer on Thirty-third street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Chislett presented a petition for water pipes on Plum alley. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Edwards presented a petition for the reduction of certain business tax. Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act.

Messrs. Donnelly and Chislett appointed a committee on the part of S. C. to act with Messrs. Jones, Harper and Watson of C. C. relative to the purchase of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg plank road.

Mr. Lloyd presented a petition for grading Wick street. Referred to Street Committee.

Non Concurrences.

A resolution passed in C. C. fixing the salary of the Street Commissioner of the Third District at $1,250 was read and Mr. Morrow objecting it was laid over.

A resolution passed in C. C. authorizing the appointment of a Grain Inspector was read.

Mr. Rafferty objected, when, under the rules, it had been laid over to the table.

The ordinance passed in C. C. dividing the Sixteenth Ward into two election districts was called up, when Mr. Morrow objecting under the rules, it was laid over.

A resolution passed in C. C. endorsing the action of General Negley in the matter of the unexpended fund of the Allegheny brought up, and on objection by Mr. Kirk was laid over.

Mr. Phillips called up the resolution increasing the salary of the Clerk of Clerk, and moved that it be read a third time and passed.

Mr. Rafferty objected, stated that he had been informed there was an Attorney in the Chamber who was to receive three hundred dollars in case this resolution should pass.

Mr. Burgwin here arose and said that as there were but three attorneys in the body he would like to know if Mr. Rafferty name the party who gave the information.

Mr. E. P. Jones as one of the three also declared the gentleman named in the same implicated. Mr. Rafferty then stated that Mr. McCarthy was the party to whom he alluded.

Mr. Kirk here declared that he had been informed that there were fees attached to the office of Mayor's Clerk, amounting to some $2,000 or $3,000. He would ask if this was the case.

Mr. Phillips, in answer to Mr. Jones, said that he knew of no fees attached to the office of Clerk. The Mayor had perquisites, but he did not think that one cent of these went to the Clerk.

Mr. Donnelly hoped that the resolution would not pass. It was time that this was a dead one, and he did not wish to see it established.

Mr. Lloyd, from the Committee on Police, stated that the matter had been before that committee, and they were in favor of the resolution, deeming the increase necessary. He was honest and capable and deserved it.

Mr. Kehew stated that he knew positively that Mr. Johnson paid a rent of one cent above his salary.

Mr. Harper stated that he had seen these fees paid, viz., fifty cents for each bail bond filed, and, whether Mr. Patterson got it or not, it went into his pocket.

Mr. Burgwin said that he intended to vote for the bill, and felt that he should give his reasons for so doing. Mr. Patterson was a faithful officer, and that the present compensation was inadequate to his valuable services. He, however, could not support the resolution.

Mr. Kirk objected on the ground that this was a new thing, and although the compensation had been granted last year, it was then emphatically resolved that in the future no more compensation should be granted. Mr. Patterson was aware of this, and if so could not have afforded to continue in the place at the fixed salary of $1,200, he should have resigned.

Mr. Phillips stated that this was not a new thing, but was a year ago last June, when he came down. The Finance Committee had recommended it because they felt that Mr. Patterson was worthy of the same, and that was the only reason why they had not then made the increase a permanent one was that they feared it would operate to refuse to allow him more than those of Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Kirk, in answer to Mr. Phillips said that he could not tell why the matter had been given to him last year but that a resolution had been passed at the same time, as he believed, granting Mr. Gough the same increase.

Mr. Wainright here presented a paper showing the receipts at the Mayor's office and stated he have it read for the information of members.

Mr. Liddell moved the previous question Carried.

Mr. Kirk called for the yeas and nays. Sustained.

The yeas and nays were then called with the following result:

Ayes: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Burgwin, Chislett, Donnelly, Edwards, Friday, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, S. J. Wainwright, Wilson, Gross, President—30.

Nays: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Gallaher, Hoch, Jeremy, Kirk, Liddell, Adolph Linhardt, Miller, Rafferty, Shipton—16.

The resolution was therefore passed.

Mr. McCarthy, who had been out pending the discussion on the Mayor's Clerk resolution rose to a question of privilege. He said that he understood that it had been stated that he was to receive a fee of $300 for engineering this resolution through Council. He unhesitatingly pronounced it false.

Mr. Jeremy—My authority.

Mr. Kirk—My authority. He told me that he had been informed by Mr. Jeremy that he was to be paid.

Mr. Jeremy—The gentleman certainly told me.

Mr. McCarthy—It is false, and the gentleman

The Speaker's gavel here descended with several heavy blows, whereupon Mr. Jeremy announced that the gentlemen were all out of order and that he would not permit any more personalities.

Mr. Burgwin presented a supplement to the rules adopted at the last meeting, and read the same, which was laid over.

Other amendments were presented by Messrs. Kirk, Herron and Aiken, but on a vote by yeas and nays were not taken up.

Mr. Edwards moved that the majority report of the Committee on the contested election case in the Sixteenth Ward, be taken up.

Mr. McCarthy moved that both reports be accepted and Mr. Smith's seat be declared vacant.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the whole subject be brought up again.

Mr. Gallaher called for the reading of the report. Sustained.

The report of them read the reports, which have already been published by us.

Mr. Edwards moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. McCarthy moved to amend by adopting the minority report.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following substitute.

Whereas, It manifestly appears from both the majority and minority reports, that of the two certificates of election returned by the mayor for the Sixteenth Ward, the one existing for Samuel Smith is null and void; and,

Whereas, It is manifest that the said Samuel Smith was not genuine, but after being signed in blank by the election officers was away from the polls, and after the election day, and then signed a few days after the election day, and therefore irregular.

And Whereas this Council, on the day of organization in voting that Saml. Schmidt be sworn in as a member of Council on the strength of the then mentioned certificate, acted in ignorance of the real facts.

A proper self-respect and due regard for the dignity of the office, and for the rights of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, require that we now retrace our steps as far as we can in the matter, and that the former act in the question as we would have done had we known then what we know now. Therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution for the former action in admitting Saml. Schmidt as a member for the Sixteenth ward, and do hereby declare his seat vacant.

Resolved, That a new election be held to fill the vacancy thus created and that the Mayor be directed to issue his proclamation according to law.

Mr. Burgwin, in presenting the substitute, said that he was a Democrat, but did not think that this question should be regarded from a partisan standpoint, and urged its adoption for the reason that fraud was apparent and it behooved council to keep its skirts clear of all suspicion of complicity therewith.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Withdrawn.

Mr. Littell refuted the views of Mr. Burgwin, and entered into a lengthy and logical resume of the evidence before the committee, the action of the majority in making their report, in which he stated that, while there were undoubtedly irregularities, there were no proofs of fraud—true the first and second counts had not agreed, but the second and fourth did agree, and they had been accepted as was the custom of mathematicians, as the true count. Had the fourth been other than it was counted, added around and called out. "Who will take those papers? There being no response to the call, then the inference was him. There having been four counts, and it being late at night, or rather early in the morning, he refused to sign the bill. In signing that he would leave the matter to the higher powers, meaning Councils; that the election books having been signed, those that Mr. Robb took home and filled in the day after the election and returned to Councils a clear case of the election of Benjamin Schmidt, the last count showing that he was entitled to the seat. It was not contrary to law for election officers to sign the blanks, the clerks afterwards filling them up. That Mr. Epping, brother of one of the parties, had declared that Benjamin H. Smith had nothing to do with the ballots on that night.

Mr. Jeremy, author of the minority report, stated that the testimony before the Committee was not taken down in full at the time of the investigation, but was subsequently added to the question offered, made after the investigation had been held, and asked to have it read.

Mr. Howard moved that the paper be not received. Carried.

Mr. Littell, in answer to a question from Mr. Kirk, stated that the Committee had not counted the ballots, but went by the tally sheets.

The question then recurred on the substitute of Mr. Burgwin.

Mr. Littell moved that the clerk again read the substitute, and called for the yeas and nays on its passage. The yeas and nays were taken with the following result:

Ayes: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Burgwin, Devlin, Donnelly, Edwards, Gallaher, Hoch, House, Kirk, McCune, Miller, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton—18.

The resolution was then declared adopted.

Mr. Murdock presented a report from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, recommending the erection of several iron-clad buildings. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Edwards moved that the majority report of the Committee on the contested election case in the Sixteenth Ward, be taken up.

Mr. McCarthy moved that both reports be accepted and Mr. Smith's seat be declared vacant.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the whole subject be brought up again.

Mr. Gallaher called for the reading of the report. Sustained.

The City Controller presented the report of the Sixth Ward School Board for the year 1870, which was read and ordered to be published.

Mr. Edwards moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. McCarthy moved to amend by adopting the minority report.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following substitute.

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A proper self-respect and due regard for the dignity of the office, and for the rights of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, require that we now retrace our steps as far as we can in the matter, and that the former act in the question as we would have done had we known then what we know now. Therefore,

Resolved, That the rescinding of the former action in admitting Saml. Schmidt as a member for the Sixteenth ward, and do hereby declare his seat vacant.

Resolved, That a new election be held to fill the vacancy thus created and that the Mayor be directed to issue his proclamation according to law.

Mr. Burgwin, in presenting the substitute, said that he was a Democrat, but did not think that this question should be regarded from a partisan standpoint, and urged its adoption for the reason that fraud was apparent and it behooved council to keep its skirts clear of all suspicion of complicity therewith.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Withdrawn.

Mr. Littell refuted the views of Mr. Burgwin, and entered into a lengthy and logical resume of the evidence before the committee, the action of the majority in making their report, in which he stated that, while there were undoubtedly irregularities, there were no proofs of fraud—true the first and second counts had not agreed, but the second and fourth did agree, and they had been accepted as was the custom of mathematicians, as the true count. Had the fourth been other than it was counted, added around and called out. "Who will take those papers? There being no response to the call, then the inference was him. There having been four counts, and it being late at night, or rather early in the morning, he refused to sign the bill. In signing that he would leave the matter to the higher powers, meaning Councils; that the election books having been signed, those that Mr. Robb took home and filled in the day after the election and returned to Councils a clear case of the election of Benjamin Schmidt, the last count showing that he was entitled to the seat. It was not contrary to law for election officers to sign the blanks, the clerks afterwards filling them up. That Mr. Epping, brother of one of the parties, had declared that Benjamin H. Smith had nothing to do with the ballots on that night.

Mr. Jeremy, author of the minority report, stated that the testimony before the Committee was not taken down in full at the time of the investigation, but was subsequently added to the question offered, made after the investigation had been held, and asked to have it read.

Mr. Howard moved that the paper be not received. Carried.

Mr. Littell, in answer to a question from Mr. Kirk, stated that the Committee had not counted the ballots, but went by the tally sheets.

The question then recurred on the substitute of Mr. Burgwin.

Mr. Littell moved that the clerk again read the substitute, and called for the yeas and nays on its passage. The yeas and nays were taken with the following result:

Ayes: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Burgwin, Devlin, Donnelly, Edwards, Gallaher, Hoch, House, Kirk, McCune, Miller, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton—18.

The resolution was then declared adopted.

Other amendments were presented by Messrs. Kirk, Herron and Aiken, but on a vote by yeas and nays were not taken up